ILLINOIS NATURE PRESERVES COMMISSION

AGENDA -- SEVENTY-EIGHTH MEETING

Lodge
Pere Marquette State Park Lodge
Grafton, Illinois
1:00 p.m., April 10, 1980

* Documentary material herewith

\# Documentary materials previously distributed

1) Call to order and roll call

Possible attendants:

Dr. Dale Birkenholz
Kenneth Fiske
Byron Hutchins
Judith Joy
Mary Lou Marzuki
Dr. Robert Mohlenbrock
Nora Ranney
Preston Schellbach
Jerrold Soesbe

Dr. David Kenney
Dr. George Sprugel
Dr. Alfred Koelling

George Fell
Gerald Paulson
Donald McFall
Marlin Bowles
David Cooper
Glenn Harper
John Schwegman
Fran Harty
Randy Nyboer
Andy West
Bill McClain
Carl Becker
Vern Kleen

2) Adoption of agenda

\# 3) Approval of 77th meeting minutes

4) Report of INPC staff

5) Report of Conservation Department staff

AREAS

* 6) Lake Co.--Illinois Beach Nature Preserve

The Department is proposing to remove the old bridge over Dead River. The bridge has deteriorated and has been impassible for some years.

REPORT	ACTION TO BE CONSIDERED
Harty	Approve bridge removal

* 7) Lake Co.--Reed-Turner Woodland

Previous action: Efforts by owners to preserve property encouraged 41-17 (R243)

This 32-acre woodland in Lake County was donated to The Nature Conservancy for a nature preserve and subsequently turned over to the Long Grove Park District. The donors and The Nature Conservancy have asked that the area be considered for dedication.

REPORT	ACTION TO BE CONSIDERED
Paulson	Preliminary approval of dedication

* 8) Macon Co.--(Mueller Woods)

Previous action: Preliminary approval of dedication 76-11(R523)

The land has been donated to the Macon County Conservation District for nature preserve purposes. Twenty acres is being proposed for nature preserve and ten acres as buffer to the nature preserve.

REPORT	ACTION TO BE CONSIDERED
Paulson & Schellbach	Final approval of dedication

* 9) Whiteside Co.--Thomson-Fulton Nature Preserve

The Department of Conservation proposes to construct an access road and fence.

REPORT	ACTION TO BE CONSIDERED
Nyboer	Approve plan

COMMISSION AFFAIRS

10) Next meeting arrangements

Designated time and place: June 5, 1980 -- Kankakee.

11) Election of Consultants

The Rules of Order and Procedure state that Consultants shall serve for a one-year period.

Current consultants are as follows: Dr. Robert Betz, Neil Gaston, Dr. Willard D. Klimstra, Dr. Alfred Koelling, Edmund B. Thornton, Dr. Kenneth Robertson and Warren Dewalt. Robertson was elected 2/23/79, Dewalt 11/8/79, and the others July 1978.

12) Plan of work, staff, and contracts for services for FY81

13) Other Commission affairs

Appointment of Committee to consider revision, adoption and publication of Rules for Management of Nature Preserves under Illinois Administrative Procedures Act.

Policy on preparation and review of minutes.

Other matters.

14) Department of Conservation reorganization of natural heritage functions

15) Department of Conservation natural area acquisition budget

16) National Heritage Policy Act

Previous action: Natural Heritage Policy Act endorsed; staff directed to send letters supporting act 76-19 (R531)

* Report on hearing before the House Subcommittee on National Parks and Insular Affairs March 17th.

Hearing before the Senate Subcommittee on Parks, Recreation and Renewable Resources of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources will be on April 17. Marzuki will attend.

HR 6504 and S 1841 are identical bills.

REPORT

Fell

16) State Natural Heritage Plan

Previous action: Draft plan supported in principle; staff directed to participate in preparation & publication 77-15 (R536)

Final draft of the plan is ready for review by the Commission.

REPORT	ACTION TO BE CONSIDERED
Paulson	Approve plan

17) Illinois Natural Heritage Landmark

Previous action: Draft certificate approved 73-16 (R502); first right of refusal favored but not required as a condition of designation 73-16 (R503)

Draft of the cooperative agreement with private landowners for designation of their natural area as an Illinois Natural Heritage Landmark has been prepared.

REPORT	ACTION TO BE CONSIDERED
Paulson & Fell	Approve landmark agreement form

18) Nature preserve property tax exemption legislation

Legislation to provide property tax exemption for any lands designated as nature preserves has been introduced as a House Energy, Environment and Natural Resources Committee bill.

REPORT	ACTION TO BE CONSIDERED
Paulson	Endorse legislation

19) Other business

20) Adjournment

ILLINOIS NATURE PRESERVES COMMISSION

MINUTES OF SEVENTY-SEVENTH MEETING

INDEX

Areas	Item
Carroll Co.--Ayers Sand Prairie Nature Preserve (R533)	6
DuPage Co.--Belmont Prairie	4
Grundy Co.--Goose Lake Prairie Nature Preserve (R533)	6,18
Jersey Co.--Pere Marquette State Park	4
Lake Co.--Glen A. Lloyd Woods (R534)	7
Lake Co.--Illinois Beach Nature Preserve	18
Lake Co.--Volo Bog Nature Preserve (R535)	9
Shawnee National Forest areas	8
Tazewell Co.--Tazewell Gravel Hill Prairie	8
Woodford Co.--Spring Bay Fen	4
Commission affairs	
Approval of 76th meeting minutes	3,16
Budget FY81 and plan of work	17
Committee appointments	17
Next meeting	5
Personnel	11,17
Miscellaneous	
Annual reports of nature preserves	4
Dedication of privately-owned natural areas	14
Department of Conservation land acquisition program	12
Educational Resources in Environmental Science	19
Endangered Species publication	4
Fourth Northern Illinois Prairie Workshop	4
Natural Areas Section Report for 1979	8
Natural Character proposal	4
Regulation of public use of nature preserves	13
Ridgway photos	10
Southern Illinois Natural Areas Conference	4
Special use permits granted	4
Staff activities	4
State Natural Heritage Plan (R536)	15

ILLINOIS NATURE PRESERVES COMMISSION

SEVENTY-SEVENTH MEETING

(Subject to approval of Commission at 78th meeting)

Board Room
Open Lands Project
10th Floor, Monadnock Building
53 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago
10:20 a.m., January 24, 1980

1) Call to order and roll call:

The meeting convened at 10:20 a.m., January 24, 1980 pursuant to the call of Chairman Marzuki.

Members present: Dr. Dale E. Birkenholz, Kenneth Fiske, Byron Hutchins, Judith Joy, Mary Lou Marzuki, Dr. Robert H. Mohlenbrock, Preston Schellbach, and Jerrold Soesbe.

Member absent: Nancy Ranney.

Others present: Dr. David Kenney and Dr. George Sprugel, Advisors; Dr. Alfred Koelling, Dr. Kenneth Robertson, and Neil Gaston, Consultants; George B. Fell, Executive Secretary, Gerald Paulson, Coordinator of Preservation Activities, Marlin Bowles, Coordinator of Management and Research and Stephen Packard, Coordinator of Public Information, Nature Preserves Commission; John Schwegman, Chief, Fran Harty and Randy Nyboer, Natural Areas Biologists, Natural Areas Section; Carl Becker, Endangered Species Program Coordinator; Nick Bridge, Information/Education Division, Department of Conservation; Ralph Brown, Field Representative, The Nature Conservancy; Karl Bartel; David Monk; and Cindy Christ.

2) Adoption of agenda:

It was moved by Soesbe, seconded by Fiske, and carried that the draft agenda be adopted subject to change of sequence by the Chairman.

3) Approval of 76th meeting minutes:

It was moved by Birkenholz that approval of the minutes of the 76th meeting be postponed until later in the meeting.

4) Report of INPC staff:

Fell reported on the following matters:

Staff activities: A summary of staff activities for October, November, and December was distributed.

Special use permits granted: Two special use permits had been issued since the last meeting.

Status of Commission-approved dedications: Articles of dedication of Belmont Prairie, DuPage County, Spring Bay Fen, Woodford County, and Pere Marquette State Park, Jersey County, were signed by the Governor on November 15, 1979. This brings the total number of nature preserves to 76.

There are some discrepencies between the tabulation of nature preserves distributed by the Natural Areas Section and the Commission's records. These will be reconciled and a new list will be made available.

Travel rates: Effective January 1, 1980, the State rate for reimbursement of travel expense will be 17¢ per mile.

Annual reports of nature preserves: Annual report forms have been mailed to custodians of nature preserves.

Endangered Species publication: Natural Land Institute is submitting a proposal to the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service to fund the publication of the Endangered Species Report. Work on this was initiated in 1977 under a grant from The Joyce Foundation. Jack White and Marlin Bowles have primary responsibility for finishing the publication.

Natural Character proposal: Natural Land Institute has submitted a proposal for funding of a study of the original natural character of Illinois based on the Public Land Survey field notes to the Institute of Natural Resources and the North Central Forest Experimental Station of the U.S. Forest Service.

The Nature Conservancy/Natural Land Institute agreement: Natural Land Institute has entered into an agreement with The Nature Conservancy to provide management and preservation assistance to the Illinois Chapter on a cooperative basis.

Paulson reported on the following:

Fourth Northern Illinois Prairie Workshop: The 4th Northern Illinois Prairie Workshop will be held at St. Charles High School on March 1, 1980. The Nature Preserves Commission is co-sponsor of the workshop which will include several sessions on preservation and management of prairie remnants.

Southern Illinois Natural Areas Conference: A Natural Areas Conference is tentatively being planned for southern Illinois sometime next fall.

5) Next meeting arrangements:

The next meeting of the Commission is scheduled to be held at Pere Marquette State Park on Thursday, April 10, 1980. Due to uncertain status of the park lodge, the meeting place may be changed to Alton or vicinity.

6) Ayers Sand Prairie Nature Preserve, Carroll County and Goose Lake Prairie Nature Preserve, Grundy County:

Harty and Nyboer propose to install experimental display perches for attracting the upland sandpiper in Ayers Sand Prairie Nature Preserve and Goose Lake Prairie Nature Preserve. Lack of suitable display perches may limit use of the areas by sandpipers.

Upon motion by Schellbach, seconded by Mohlenbrock, and carried, the following resolution was adopted:

> The Commission approves the installation of experimental display perches in Goose Lake Prairie Nature Preserve, Grundy County and Ayers Sand Prairie Nature Preserve, Carroll County, as outlined in item 7 of the duplicated agenda of this meeting.

(Resolution 533)

7) Glen A. Lloyd Woods, Lake County:

Paulson presented a proposal for dedication of an 119-acre woods in Lake County, known as Glen A. Lloyd Woods. The owner proposes to dedicate the area as a nature preserve and donate it to the Lake County Forest Preserve District.

The area is a high quality forest of the Morainal Section of the Northeastern Morainal Natural Division of Illinois. It includes 83 acres of mesic upland forest, 34 acres of flatwoods, and 13 acres of wet floodplain forest. It was recognized in the Illinois Natural Areas Inventory. It is a type that is not found in other nature preserves in the area and represents the woodland that once covered the east edge of the DesPlaines River valley. It adjoins Captain Daniel Wright Forest Preserve, which is owned by the Lake County Forest Preserve District.

There was discussion of a proposal of the Forest Preserve District to have a multi-use cross-country trail pass through the west side of the area within a 300-foot corridor bordering the DesPlaines River. It was the consensus that the entire area should be dedicated as nature preserve subject to establishment of the trail within the 300 foot corridor. There was also agreement with a proposal of the owner that the Forest Preserve District construct a fence along the east side of the trail and between the nature preserve and Captain Daniel Wright Forest Preserve.

Upon motion by Mohlenbrock, seconded by Fiske, and carried (with Soesbe abstaining), the following resolution was adopted:

> The Commission gives preliminary approval to dedication as a nature preserve of real property known as Glen A. Lloyd Woods, located in the north half of Section 10, T43N, R11E of the 3rd PM, Lake County Illinois, containing approximately 119 acres, with a provision for establishment of a recreational trail within 300 feet of the DesPlaines River.

(Resolution 534)

8) Report of Conservation Department staff:

Schwegman reported on the following matters:

Natural Areas Section Report for 1979: A report on accomplishments of the Natural Areas Section during 1979 had been distributed.

Tazewell Gravel Hill Prairie, Tazewell County: Efforts to prevent rezoning of this tract for development and for The Nature Conservancy to purchase it for dedication as a nature preserve have been progressing.

Shawnee National Forest natural areas: Problems and progress in securing protection of natural areas in the National Forest were discussed. Andy West is working with the Forest Service staff on preparing management plans for some of the areas.

9) Volo Bog Nature Preserve, Lake County:

Harty reported on problems with the boardwalk at Volo Bog Nature Preserve and presented a proposal to rebuild and realign portions of it to provide more stability, eliminate flooding in high water, and facilitate interpretation of the area.

Upon motion by Soesbe, seconded by Schellbach and carried, the following resolution was adopted:

> The Commission authorizes the Executive Secretary to negotiate with the Department of Conservation concerning specifications of, and to approve rebuilding and realigning of portions of, the boardwalk at Volo Bog Nature Preserve.

(Resolution 535)

10) Ridgway photos:

Joy requested that the Commission review the current status of the Robert Ridgway photos donated to the Department of Conservation by Charles Olmsted at the 55th meeting of the Commission, on April 10, 1975. The photographs show the forest of the lower Wabash River valley in the vicinity of Mt. Carmel about 100 years ago. A duplicate set of the photos is housed at the visitor center of the Beall Woods Nature Preserve. The Department of Conservation had paid for duplicating the photos. The original photographs are now stored at the Chicago Academy of Sciences.

There was discussion of whether the photos should be in the possession of the Chicago Academy of Science, the Department of Conservation, the State Museum, or the State Archives. Koelling mentioned that at the time Dr. Olmsted donated the pictures he said that if the Department of Conservation does not use the originals they should go to the Illinois State Museum. Kenney said he would look into the matter.

The meeting was adjourned for lunch at 11:45 a.m. and was reconvened at 1:15 p.m.

11) Executive session:

The Commission met in executive session to consider information regarding appointment, employment, or dismissal of an employee or officer.

12) Land acquisition program:

Kenney said he anticipated the Governor's budget would include $13 million for Department of Conservation capital projects. Of this amount, $2.6 million would be for acquisition of 24 natural areas. The list of proposed acquisition projects was distributed to Commission members. It had been prepared on the basis of the Natural Areas Inventory and the Landowner Contact Program.

13) Regulation of public use of nature preserves:

On December 28, 1979, the Department of Conservation published proposed amendments to the administrative order regulating public use of nature preserves. Prohibitions added against unauthorized introduction of plants or animals in a nature preserve had been discussed and approved by the Commission (74-23). Changes have also been made in other sections to allow for certain exceptions to the regulations. The Commission discussed these and agreed that the Executive Secretary should recommend to the Deaprtment of Conservation that "authorized employee" be changed to "authorized agent".

14) Dedication of privately-owned natural areas:

Paulson said that as a result of the Landowner Contact Program the staff has been discussing with a number of owners of natural areas the possibility of dedicating their areas as nature preserves.

The Commission has considered the matter of private dedications on several occasions over the years and has agreed in principle that areas owned by private individuals can be dedicated, but there has been no case of dedication by a private individual who retained custody of the preserve.

Owners may have special interests or requirements that would have to be satisfied before they would dedicate. These relate to such matters as retention of rights to hunt or collect firewood, retention of control over visitor use, effect on mortgages on the land, and property tax relief.

The Commission decided that the Chairman should appoint a committee to work with the staff on details of private dedications.

15) State Natural Heritage Plan:

Schwegman and Paulson reported on progress in preparing the State Natural Heritage Plan. Karen Ackerman Witter of the Department of Conservation's Planning and Research Section has coordinated writing of the plan. The draft has been distributed to interested persons, including the Commission, for comment, and many good suggestions are being received. The taskforce will revise the plan and it will then be revised for clarity and readability by an editor that has been hired by the Department of Conservation for that purpose. Target for completion is the end of March.

Upon motion by Schellbach, seconded by Birkenholz, and carried, the following resolution was adopted:

The Commission supports in principle the goals, policies, and recommendations set forth in the draft State Natural Heritage Plan and directs the staff to continue participating in the preparation and publication of the plan.

(Resolution 536)

16) Minutes of 76th meeting:

It was moved by Fiske, seconded by Schellbach, and carried that the minutes of the 76th meeting of the Commission, held on November 8, 1979 at the Commission's headquarters at 320 South Third Street in Rockford, be approved.

17) Commission affairs:

Budget for FY 1981: At the direction of the Budget Review Committee, the staff has produced a detailed budget proposal for FY 1981. The Committee has met with representatives of the Governor and the Bureau of the Budget and with Director Kenney. Soesbe reported that the proposed budget for the Commission is currently set at $121,600.

Plan of work: Paulson presented the plan of work for 1980 and discussed the activities to be carried out in the first 6 months.

Executive session report: Soesbe reported the conclusion of the executive session: "We are aware of Dr. Kenney's concerns, and we are seeking legal advice".

Marzuki announced that the members of the Commission will meet in executive session with a legal advisor on February 16 to discuss the matter further.

Committee appointments: Marzuki appointed Birkenholz as an additional member of the joint committee with the Endangered Species Protection Board and Joy, Schellbach, Koelling, and Sprugel as the committee to consider policy on dedication of privately-owned natural areas.

18) Goose Lake Prairie Nature Preserve, Grundy County and Illinois Beach Nature Preserve, Lake County:

Harty said that proposals for cross-country skiing on the trails in Goose Lake Prairie Nature Preserve, jogging on the loop road in Illinois Beach Nature Preserve, and removal of the old bridge across Dead River at Illinois Beach Nature Preserve are matters for future consideration of the Commission.

19) Educational Resources in Environmental Science:

David Monk addressed the Commission and explained how his group works with degraded natural areas.

20) Adjournment:

At the hour of 4:00 p.m. the meeting was adjourned.

Jerrold Soesbe
Secretary

Illinois Nature Preserves Commission

320 SOUTH THIRD STREET
ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS 61108
815/964-6666

MEMORANDUM

TO: Members, advisors and consultants

FROM: George B. Fell

DATE: April 4, 1980

SUBJECT: Agenda supplement, 78th meeting

Attached are some supplemental materials for the 78th meeting. Please incorporate them in with the copy of your agenda.

ILLINOIS NATURE PRESERVES COMMISSION

SEVENTY-EIGHTH MEETING

STAFF REPORT

1) Staff activities

January - March

2) Special use permits granted

William Vinikour -- sampling peat for methane gas, Volo Bog Nature Preserve, Lake County.
Michael Morris -- observing & monitoring species of *Ambystoma*, Middle Fork Woods Nature Preserve, Vermilion County.
Richard V. Anderson-- sampling invertebrates to determine species composition and productivity of different types of seasonal aquatic habitats, Cedar Glen Nature Preserve, Hancock County.
Malcolm Sargent -- determine environmental parameters that regulate sexual development in bryophytes, all nature preserves.

3) 4th Northern Illinois Prairie Workshop

Approximately 600 people attended the 4th Northern Illinois Prairie Workshop in St. Charles on March 1. Nature Preserve Commission members and staff that participated in the workshop were Mary Lou Marzuki, Dale Birkenholz, Steve Packard, Marlin Bowles, Jerry Paulson, Donald McFall and Lydia Meyer. The workshop was designed to encourage more citizen participation in management and preservation of prairie remnants in northern Illinois and to inform people about the scientific value of prairies.

* 4) Report of the Endangered Species Protection Board Liaison Committee

Dr. Mohlenbrock attended the meeting of the Endangered Species Protection Board in Chicago on January 25, 1980. Byron Hutchins attended the March 28th meeting. Their reports on the meetings are attached.

5) The Natural Land Institute/Nature Conservancy Agreement

In accordance with our agreement with The Nature Conservancy, between January 1st and March we completed master plans for Braidwood Prairie and did other serveillance and site evaluations for The Nature Conservancy on Rocky Branch, Baber Woods, Twin Culvert Cave and Burton Cave.

6) Directory changes

Please make the following changes in the Directory:

Natural Land Institute staff:

Remove Donald Kurz

Donald McFall
600 N. Grand Ave. West
Springfield, IL 62702
Phone: 217/785-8764

Department of Conservation staff:

John Schwegman
Natural Heritage Section
Department of Conservation
600 N. Grand Ave. West
Springfield, IL 62702
Phone: 217/785-8773

Bill McClain
Natural Heritage Section
Department of Conservation
600 N. Grand Ave. West
Springfield, IL 62702
Phone: 217/785-8764

Members, Nature Preserve Commission:

Add office address:

Mary Lou Marzuki
Open Lands Project
53 W. Jackson Blvd.
Chicago, IL 60604
Phone: 312/427-4256

REPORT ON THE ENDANGERED SPECIES PROTECTION BOARD MEETING

January 25, 1980

Chicago, Illinois

INPC 78
Item 4-4)

Prepared by Robert H. Mohlenbrock, Liaison to ESPB

1. Mr. Becker discussed the Endangered Species Programs in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin with respect to:

   a. Location and status of program,

   b. Formation and review of Endangered and Threatened list,

   c. Call for research, investigations, and management for endangered species,

   d. Provisions limiting take, possession, transport, export, import, process, sell, offer for sale, and purchase,

   e. Provisions for permits,

   f. Penalties, and

   g. Section 7 type provisions.

2. A committee was appointed to prepare a model Endangered Species Act for future consideration.

3. Technical Committees on various endangered species' groups were discussed. The final committees will be negotiated between Mr. Becker and the appropriate ESPB member. It was moved to limit the Vertebrate Committees to 3 persons and the Plant Committee to 5 persons.

4. There was discussion concerning funding of the publication on Endangered and Threatened Plants and Animals of Illinois. It was decided to delay a decision on the funding, but that it should be a top priority. The ESPB wishes to review the final draft of the manuscript.

5. Concerning the harvesting of timber at the Savanna Army Depot, any additional logging will require reinitiation of consultation.

6. The Hamilton-Keokuk Bridge project will be discussed at a joint Illinois and Iowa Department of Transportation meeting on January 28, 1980, in Springfield.

7. The Oak Valley Eagle Refuge has been protected from a proposed re-zoning which would have permitted the construction of a motel.

8. The person selling spotted turtles in northern Illinois was cited by law enforcement officials and fined $500.00 plus court costs. Letters of appreciation to the persons working on the case were authorized.

9. A rectangular critical habitat area for the Illinois mud turtle in Mason County has been drawn up by Mr. Becker. Access would be by permit only. Exotic plants and trails would be removed. The ESPB approved its support of this area and its management plan.

10. The Bald Eagle Task Force presented two major studies that should be done in order to:

    a. Determine how the bald eagles are distributed in Illinois, and

    b. Determine how to protect and manage the bald eagle wintering areas.

REPORT ON THE ENDANGERED SPECIES PROTECTION BOARD MEETING

March 28, 1980

Springfield, Illinois

Prepared by Byron Hutchins, Liaison to ESPB from Nature Pres. Comm.

1. The morning session from 10 A.M. to noon was spent discussing the new Natural Heritage Section, to which the Endangered Species Protection Board has been assigned along with the Nature Preserves Commission as part of the Forestry Division. Director Kenney, Bureau of Natural Resources Head Glen Harper, and newly appointed division head Dave Cooper were present to answer questions.

Director Kenney explained that the new division will be called "Forestry and Natural Heritage" in the Bureau of Natural Resources. Other divisions in this Bureau are fish, wildlife and law enforcement.

Director Kenney further explained that there will be a natural heritage biologist assigned to each of the 5 area offices and a staff of specialists in Springfield. The decision is not final until all discussions and input received but he considers the forestry division to be preservation-oriented and the best division for this arrangement. The 23 forestry field persons will spend 10% of their time on natural heritage concerns.

Some of the ESPB members were critical of this new organizational change. They questioned why the assignment to forestry instead of wildlife, why Natural Heritage should not be a division or bureau instead of a section, and why they were not asked for their input before the change was announced.

Director Kenney answered that there was not a large enough staff or budget to consider the Natural Heritage group for more than a section. Harper said that the forestry division has the ability to manage interdisciplinary programs more effectively and have the desire to do it. The wildlife division has shown no interest in this proposal. Forests in Illinois are highly threatened and the staff is interested in land-management capability, which includes preserving and conserving habitat. Harper said that in-service training of the forestry staff is planned to help them understand the total approach to natural resource preservation.

Cooper agreed that the best brain-trust for natural heritage was located in the forestry division and theyare not "saw-log" oriented, as was expressed by some. Cooper himself is not a naturalist but was selected for his administrative ability, according to his own comments.

Director Kenney said the new organization was felt to be an internal change that did not call for outside input. He makes decisions of this nature daily and is surprised that the Board would feel ignored and his present report explaining the change should be adequate.

2. After lunch, the chairman, Joseph Poppie, announced that five technical advisory committees were being named. The committees are mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians, fishes and plants. Those persons connected with the Nature Preserves Commission that were on the lists include Dr. Dale Birkenholz, Dr. Robert Mohlenbrock and our former member Dr. John Ebinger. The Board allowed each committee $250 for expenses for their first meeting for travel.

3. Craig Hendee asked the ~~Board~~ Board for a propagation permit to raise prairie chickens. He would import some pen-raised birds from Minnesota and his goal is to start a flock at Fermi-Lab in DuPage County through propagation. The Board decided to grant a permit if he would send them a proposal outlining his proposed techniques and would report on the result of the experiment.

4. Other on-going issues reported on:

A. Regarding the Hamilton-Keokuk Bridge Project, the Department of Transportation has agreed to do a study of the effect of the bridge on the wintering of eagles in the vicinity.

B. There is a possibility of obtaining funding to print the publication on Endangered and Threatened Plants and Animals of Illinois through a national committee that supplies adult education funds. The Illinois representative on this committee is Dr. Ted Curtin, a forester with the University of Illinois Extension Service. A total of 3,000 copies are desired.

C. Rezoning was approved to save the Oak Valley Eagle Refuge from a nearby motel construction. Now the motel company is suing the Rock Island County Board. There is no decision yet on the outcome.

D. The Endangered Species Protection Act is in need of amendments and updating. A committee of board members was appointed to work on this and recommend necessary changes.

5. The Pike County Conservation Area contains an eagle-wintering area which could be destroyed by a new Central Illinois Expressway which will be started this year and has been under planning since 1969. Director Carl Becker has met with the DOT and they have agreed to have the Fish and Wildlife Service respond to this situation with a 60-day review. It is possible that construction activities can be stopped during the winter months and that a proposed rest stop near the wintering area can be eliminated from their plans, but they do not feel that the highway can be rerouted this late in the planning.

6. The next meeting of the Endangered Species Board will be in Chicago on June 6, the day after the Nature Preserve Commission will meet.

Illinois Department of Conservation
life and land together

office memorandum

78 INPC
Item 6

to: Mr. Jerrold Soesbe

from: Francis M. Harty fmh

date: February 15, 1980

subject: Illinois Beach Nature Preserve - Bridge over Dead River

As you observed from our visit to Illinois Beach Nature Preserve on January 31, 1980, the bridge over Dead River is in a severe state of disrepair.

The bridge in its present condition is an aesthetic intrusion to the preserve and also creates an attractive nuisance for the Department with respect to liability.

It has been proposed that the old bridge be removed and replaced with a new structure, either a bridge or a ford.

A new structure is necessary to provide emergency access across Dead River to the restricted portion of the preserve for public health and safety reasons. There have been several cases in the recent past involving injured individuals who had to be carried out of the restricted area on stretchers via the mouth of Dead River. (Figure 1.) In addition to emergency access, the bridge would also facilitate researchers with restricted permits to gain quicker access to their study areas and thus allowing more time to collect their data.

The new structure would be a free-span design, constructed with rough-sawn exterior to be aesthetically compatible with the site. This structure conceptually would support the weight of a small jeep equipped with floatation tires for emergency use on sandy terrain. (See enclosure.)

We foresee the problem of increased unauthorized access to the restricted area of the preserve, however, it is felt that the need for emergency access compensates for this added trespass.

Your comments on this proposed action as it relates to the best interest of the nature preserve would be appreciated.

FMH:gl

cc: Bob Grosso
John Jachino
Bob Roads
John Schwegman
G. Fell

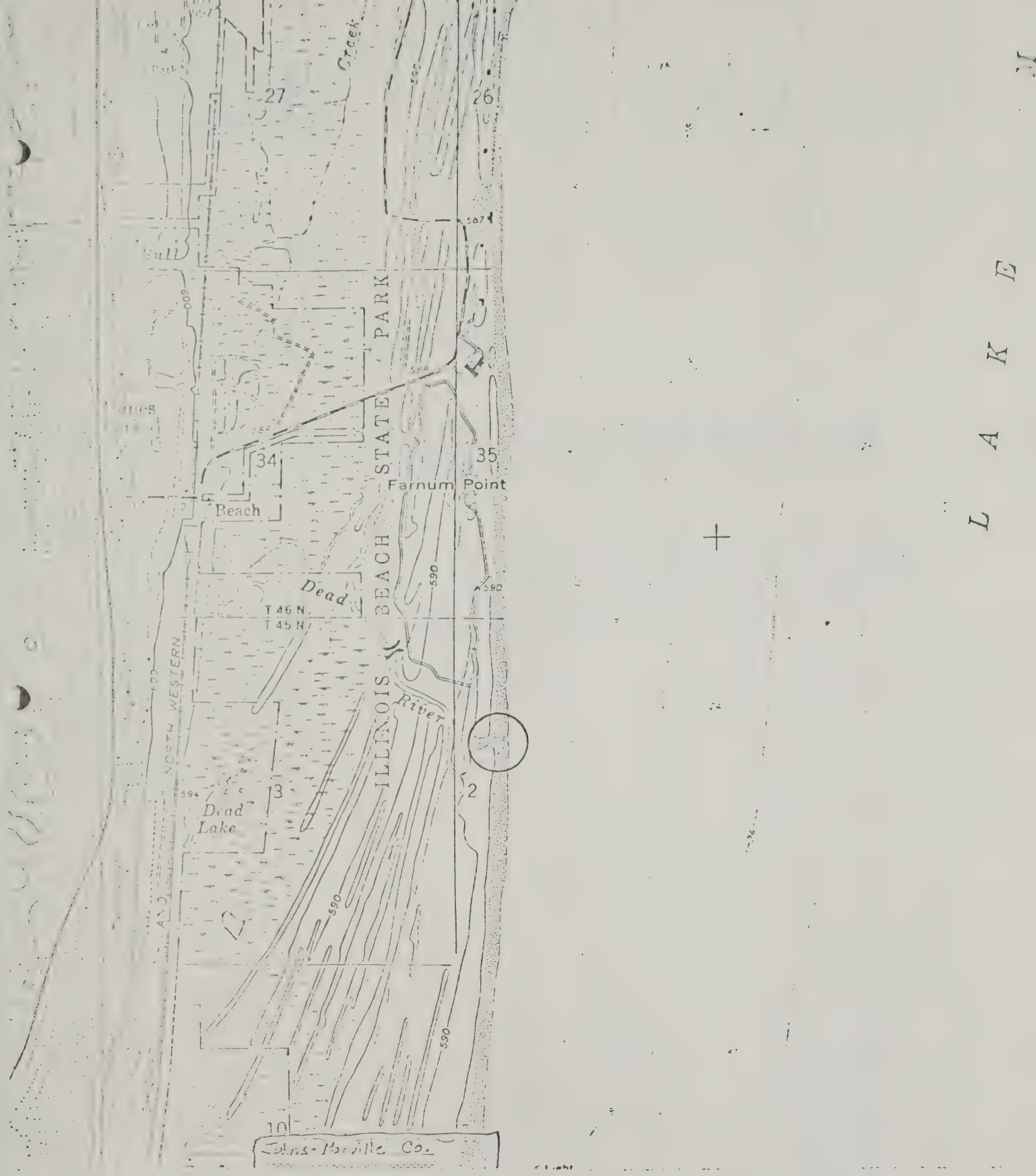


Figure 1. Location of Dead River Access to the restricted portion of the Nature Preserve at Illinois Beach.

Illinois Department of Conservation
life and land together

office memorandum

2-79-24

To: Bob Grosso

From: Bob Roads BR

Date: February 13, 1980

Subject: Illinois Beach Vehicular Bridge

On February 13, 1980, I talked to Fran Harty and Fran said he was unable to get the bridge question on the agenda of the Illinois Nature Preserves Commission's January meeting but did bring it up as a point of interest.

According to Fran, the large bridge and the levee are out of the picture and the question which now must be answered is whether to construct a small bridge or no bridge at all. As the nature area is, by law, under the jurisdiction of the Nature Preserve Commission, we will do no more work on this project until the question is resolved.

Fran told me the next meeting was April 18, 1980, and he would advise me of their decision.

BR:mkb
cc: John Jachino
Fran Harty
Don Dillenburg

b Grosso 2-79-24

Roads

nuary 14, 1980

llinois Beach Vehicular Bridge

you observed from our survey of January 9, 1980, the east and center of this structure have deteriorated beyond repair. We never had any information on the piers and abutments for this bridge and as such not design a new superstructure utilitizing them.

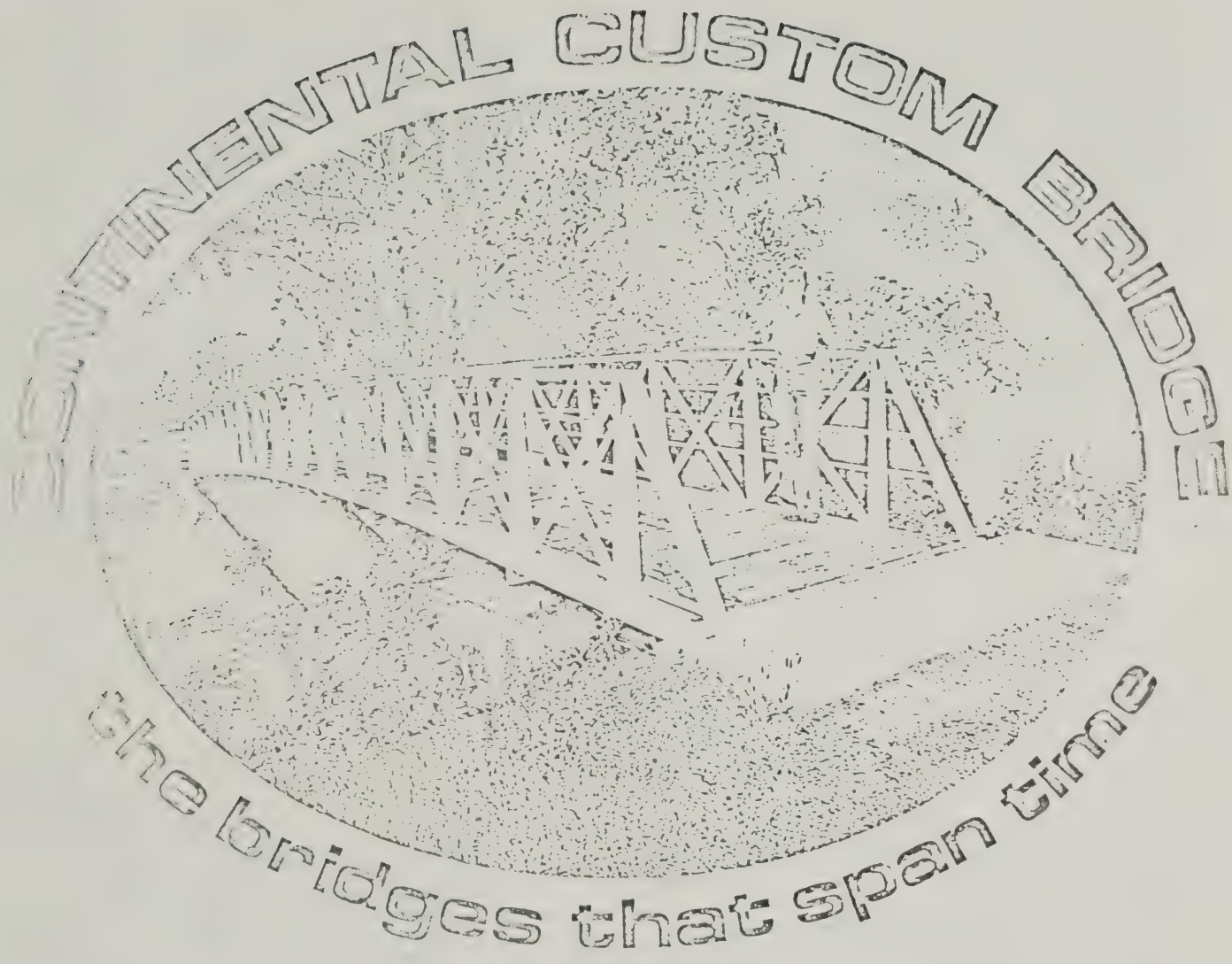
therefore offering two alternatives.

first alternative is to construct a new bridge with new abutments, and ly new piers, to cross the Dead River. For fire protection your dozer s 6 tons but the smallest pumper in the fire District weighs 10 tons . To construct a bridge capable of holding 10 tons will require a ball figure of between $45,000 and $50,000.- The second alternative involves nstruction of a levee with drainage pipes across the Dead River. This ould probably be constructed as a ford with pipes so that high running ould pass over it as well as through it but a vehicle could drive across ecessary. During periods of low water the ford would allow dry access the river. This ford could be constructed for somewhere in the neighborhood ,000 to $18,000.

oth of these plans vary from the original scope but evidently substantial was done to the bridge after the project was budgeted.

will await your decision on the alternatives before proceeding. please ly by February 1, 1980.

Pete Weber
Don Dillenburg
ry Wilken
John Jachino
ancis Harty



Orders and Inquiries to:

PAUL BUCKLEY & ASSOCIATES
P. O. BOX 283
WEST UNION, IOWA 52175
— Phone 319 422-3820 —

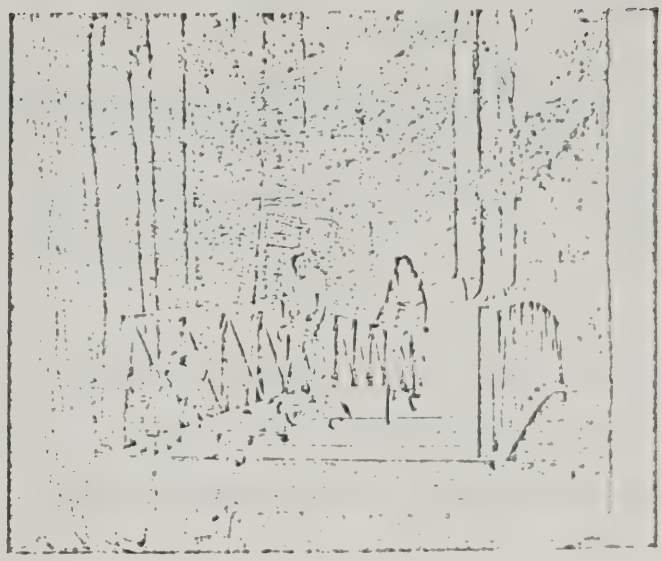
Route 5, Box 178 ∘ Alexandria, Minnesota 56308

(612) 852-7500

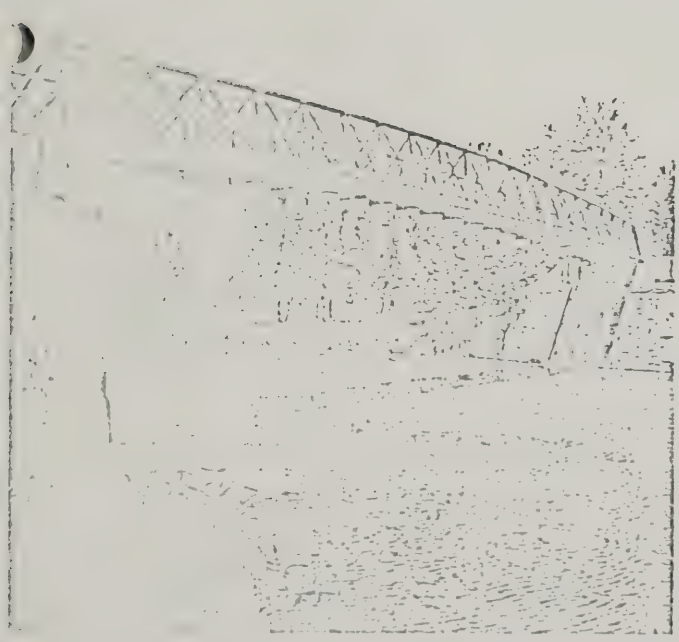
Your bridge to the future

Continental Custom Bridges are tailor-made to fit a wide range of needs. They span distances from 10 feet to 160 feet. They carry people, cattle, pickup trucks, golf cars, and snowmobiles. And they install easily in almost any situation.

Custom built at the Continental plant to your required length, width and color, Continental bridges provide simple solutions to many crossing problems. The clear span design makes installation fast and simple, and the all-steel framework is fireproof, vandal-proof, and nearly maintenance-free.



An attractive forty-foot span, ten feet wide and painted rustic brown.

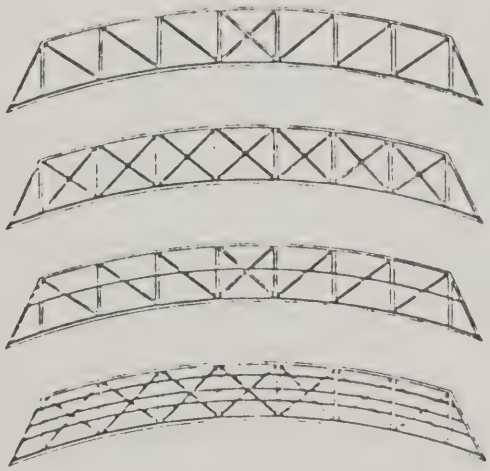


This eighty-six foot span is six feet wide, painted rustic brown and has a pressure treated decking.

All bridges over sixty-five feet long are shipped in preassembled sections to the site for quick erection by field bolting.

MODELS

Continental offers the following bridge models up to 100 feet long in your choice of either arch-span or flat-span bridges.



Viking

Minnesota

Alexandria

Wisconsin

All models are available as a painted bridge fabricated from carbon steel or as a self-weathering bridge fabricated from Cor-Ten* steel.

The bridge arrives at your location by truck, where it can be quickly set in place - ready for immediate use.

Continental handles all details from construction to delivery in a few short weeks.

*N IS A REGISTERED TRADEMARK
S. STEEL.

bridge over troubled budgets

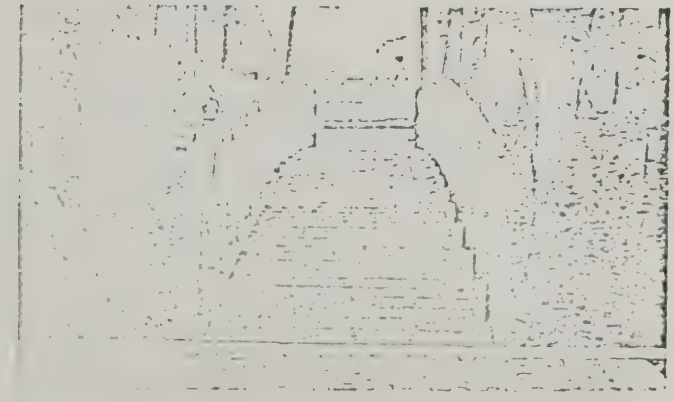
This 216 foot span was delivered to the site in five sections. The splicing time for the 3-section center span of 136 feet was only two hours.

Bridges over 100 feet long are constructed in a box truss design utilizing an 8-foot high truss. Preassembled bridge sections are field bolted.

Four foot high chain-link fencing is standard on all high profile designs. Panels are on 8-foot centers.

65'x 6' Wisconsin model painted rustic brown.

60'x 8' Minnesota model fabricated from Cor-Ten steel.



[illegible]0'x 6' Viking model fabricated from Cor-Ten steel

CONTINENTAL™
CUSTOM BRIDGE COMPANY

PEDESTRIAN AND RECREATIONAL BRIDGE SPECIFICATIONS

GENERAL

. [illegible] Bridges shall be as manufactured by Continental Custom Bridge Company, Route 5, Box 178, Alexandria, Minnesota 56308.

These specifications are for a fully engineered clear span arch-type bridge of welded steel construction and shall be regarded as minimum standards for design and construction.

ENGINEERING

. Bridges shall be designed for the following loading conditions:

a. Bridges up to 50 feet in length shall be designed for a live load of 85 pounds per square foot.

b. Bridges 50 feet and over in length shall be designed for a live load of 60 pounds per square foot.

c. All bridges shall be designed for a wind load of 30 pounds per square foot on the full horizontal projected surface of the bridge, as if enclosed.

d. All bridges with an inside clear width of 8'-0" or greater shall be [illegible] for a concentrated load of 10,000 pounds plus 30% for [illegible]. The concentrated load shall be distributed assuming a four-wheel vehicle with 5,200 pounds on each rear wheel and 1,300 pounds on each front wheel. The wheels shall be spaced based on a pickup truck driving down the center of the bridge.

. All allowable design stresses shall be in accordance with the latest edition of the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) Specification.

Splices

a. Shop splices shall be full penetration welds in accordance with AASHTO or AWS American Welding Society Specification.

b. Field splices shall be bolted with ASTM A325 bolts and designed to carry the entire stress with bolts, rather than end bearing of the chord member.

MATERIAL

1. Bridges which are to be painted shall be fabricated using ASTM A500 Grade B (Fy = 46,000 psi) shaped structural tubing, ASTM A36 (Fy = 36,000 psi) structural steel shapes and/or structural shapes formed from ASTM A607 Grade 50 (Fy = 50,000 psi) steel sheets.

. Bridges which are not to be painted shall be fabricated from high strength, self-weathering, low alloy, atmospheric corrosion-resistant steel ASTM A606 Type 4 steel sheets (Fy=50,000 psi), ASTM A242 structural steel shapes and tubing Type 1 and 2, Groups 1 and 2 (Fy = 50,000 psi) ASTM A588 Grade A (Fy = 50,000 psi) structural steel shapes and/or ASTM A618 Grade I (Fy = 50,000 psi) structural steel tubing.

3. Bolts, nuts and circular washers shall be in accordance with High Strength Bolts for Structural Steel Joints, including Suitable Nuts and Plain Hardened Washers ASTM A325.

4. E70 Series Electrodes for welding or equivalent.

Bridge decking shall be nominal 2-inch thick No. 1 Southern Yellow Pine with a minimum fiber stress of 1650 pounds per square inch in bending. Timber deck material shall be treated with Chromated copper Arsenate (CCA) ASTM D1625-71 and the method of treatment shall be in accordance with Pressure Treatment of Timber Products ASTM D1760-76.

6. Paint for the bridges shall be Diamond Vogel Non-Lifting Gold Primer PN 3509. The finish coat of paint may be Diamond Vogel DeLuxe Alkyd Enamel 1B-8516 Brown or Diamond Vogel Alkyd Enamel 1B-1424 White.

7. Toe plating, which is a customer option, shall be fabricated from the same grade of steel as the main members of the bridge.

8. Screening, which is standard on all high profile bridges, shall be 9 gauge (steel wire), galvanized coated 2" chain link mesh, 48" high and knuckled top and bottom.

GEOMETRY

1. Low Profile Bridges

a. (Low profile bridges may be any length up to 105'-0".) The bridge shall be [illegible] over all in length measured in a straight line from end to end of bridge.

b. The inside clear dimension at the deck level of the bridge shall be [illegible]. (The inside clear dimension of the bridge may be any width from 4'-0" to 10'-0".)

c. The truss height shall be 48" measured from center to center of the top and bottom chords.

d. The vertical members shall be spaced 48" on center. An odd panel dimension shall be divided between each end of the truss.

e. The railing (top of top chord) height shall exceed the minimum 42" dimension above the deck as specified by the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials.

f. The bridge shall have a maximum camber of 5%.

g. Bridges in excess of 65'-0" in span will be spliced in one or more places. The splice will be located as far off center as practical.

High Profile Bridges

a. (High Profile Bridges may be any length up to and including 160'-0".) The bridge shall be [illegible] overall in length measured in a straight line from end to end of bridge.

b. The inside clear dimension at the deck level of the bridge shall be [illegible]. (The inside clear dimension of the bridge may be any width from 4'-0" to 10'-0" for spans up to 105'-0" and from 6'-0" to 10'-0" for spans 105'-0" to 160'-0".)

c. The truss height shall be 3'-0" measured from center to center of the top and bottom chords.

d. The vertical members shall have a maximum spacing of 8'-0" on center. An odd panel dimension may be divided between each end.

e. The bridge shall have a maximum camber of 5%.

f. Bridges in excess of 65'-0" in span will be spliced in one or more places. The splice will be located as far off center as practical.

FABRICATION

1. Workmanship, fabrication and shop connections shall be in accordance with (AASHTO) American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials Specification.

2. Welding operators shall be properly accredited experienced operators, each of whom shall submit satisfactory evidence of experience and skill in welding structural steel with the kind of welding to be used in the work and who has demonstrated the ability to make uniform good welds of the type required.

3. Welding electodes for corrosion-resistant steel shall have the same weathering characteristics as the steel.

FINISHING

1. Painted Bridges

a. Bridges which are to have a painted finish shall be cleaned in accordance with Steel Structures Painting Council Surface Preparation Specifications No. 4 Hot Phosphate Surface Treatment, SSPC-PT 4-64. Application of the cleaning solution shall be with a steam cleaner.

b. The primer coat of paint shall be electrostatically applied to a thickness of three (3) mills. The thickness of paint shall be measured after the primer coat has been allowed to dry.

c. The finish coat of paint, brown or white, shall be electrostatically applied to a thickness of two (2) mills. The thickness of paint shall be measured after the finish coat has been allowed to dry.

d. Bridges shall be provided with paint for touch up after erection.

2. Self-Weathering Bridges
All exposed surfaces of self-weathering steel shall be cleaned in accordance with Steel Structures Painting Council Surface Preparation Specifications No. 6 Commercial Blast Cleaning, SSPC-SP 6-63.

DELIVERY

1. Delivery of the bridge (bridges) will be made to a location nearest the site which is accessible to over-the-road trucks, unless otherwise specified.

2. The Owner (Purchaser) will be responsible for unloading the bridge from the truck at the time of arrival. Continental Custom Bridge Company will notify the Owner in advance of the expected time of arrival at the site.

3. The Manufacturer's Representative will instruct the Owner of his representative in the proper lifting procedure and location for the unloading of the bridge. Care must be taken to prevent damage to the finish of the bridge.

ERECTION

1. The splicing, placement and anchoring of the bridge will be the responsibilty of the Owner.

2. Construction of the bridge supporting foundation (abutment, pier or footing) will be the responsibility of the Owner.

3. The method of bolting field splices will be given to the Owner or his representative by the Manufacturer's Representative.

4. Information as to anchor bolt spacing, location and placement will be furnished by the Manufacturer.

OWNER RESPONSIBILITY

1. The Owner shall procure all necessary information about the site and soil conditions. Soil tests shall be procured by the Owner.

2. The engineering design and construction of the bridge abutments, piers and/or footings shall be by the Owner.

3. The Owner shall install the anchor bolts in accordance with the manufacturer's anchor bolt spacing dimensions.

CUSTOMER OPTIONS

1. Bridges greater than 10'-0" in width.

2. Four low profile truss designs.

3. Steel grating, pressure treated wood bridge planks, or concrete deck.

4. Steel or wood skirting to cover floor beams.

5. Wood attached to handrails.

6. Custom paint colors.

7. Toe plating to be 6" high and welded to each vertical. Clearance in center between verticals shall not be more than 1" between bottom of toe plate and decking or bottom chord.

8. 54" high handrail above deck to meet state codes for bicycle use.

9. Higher live load than 60 psf or 85 psf.

10. Bridges with no camber.

11. All enclosed high profile bridges with screening.

12. Green or black vinyl screening.

PROPOSAL FOR DEDICATION OF REED-TURNER WOODLAND LAKE COUNTY, ILLINOIS

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Reed-Turner Woodland is a 32-acre forest, restored prairie and pond representative of the streamside forests and prairie groves of the Morainal Section of the Northeastern Morainal Natural Division. The property was donated to The Nature Conservancy by Harold Turner and Barbara Reed Turner for a nature preserve and later transferred to the Long Grove Park District. It is used by local schools and groups on a pre-arranged basis for nature study. A Preserve Management Committee advises the Park District on management of the area, and a special fund has been established to provide money for management. It is recommended that the area be dedicated as a nature preserve to carry out the intent of the donors of the land and provide additional protection to the area.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Reed-Turner Woodland is a 32-acre second-growth upland and floodplain forest along a deeply incised branch of Indian Creek. The property is west of Old McHenry Road, one mile northwest of the crossroads in the Village of Long Grove. It is owned by the Long Grove Park District.

The woodland is in Section 24, T43N, R10E of the 3rd P.M., Lake County, Illinois. Lake Zurich USGS topographic quadrangle, 7.5 Minute Series (Figure 1).

The property was donated to The Nature Conservancy in three parcels, beginning in May, 1976 by Harold Turner and Barbara Reed Turner. The Nature Conservancy sold the land to the Long Grove Park District in 1979 and has used the proceeds from the sale to set up an escrow account to provide management funds for the area. Mr. & Mrs. Turner live in the Reed family's home adjoining the woodland and serve as custodians and guides for visitors.

CHARACTER OF THE AREA

General

The woodland is part of a grove of timber that stretched along Indian and Killdeer creeks from the current village of Long Grove to Deer Grove Forest Preserve in Cook County. Much of this grove is now divided into estates and 2-3 acre residential lots. The Village retains much of its former rural character and charm, although new developments are rapidly coming into the area.

The village of Long Grove has a population of 1,500. Lake Zurich, population 6,789 is 5 miles to the northwest. Libertyville, population 14,730 is 8 miles to the north. The densely populated and expanding suburban communities of Buffalo Grove, Arlington Heights, Killdeer and Palatine adjoin the Village on the west, east and south.

The corporate headquarters for CF Industries adjoins the woodland to the west. CF Industries has established an "ecological preserve" on its property on Reed Pond (Exhibit A) adjoining the woodland. Kemper Insurance Company owns most of the remaining undeveloped land to the northwest of the area, which includes their corporate headquarters and a company golf course.

The Village has strived to guide the growth of the Village as a "semi-rural oasis" in the urbanizing metropolitan area of northeastern Illinois. There is a strong emphasis on protecting the Village's natural environment and historical heritage.

Topography

The West Branch of Indian Creek cuts a deeply incised valley through the rolling uplands of the Valpariso Morainic system. Steep slopes border the narrow stream valley on both sides. Shallow ravines drain the uplands to the south of the creek. A shallow depression in the southwest corner of the tract has been dammed to form a small pond.

Geology and soils

The woodland is part of the undifferentiated drifts of the Valparaiso Morainic system, laid down during the Woodfordian substage of the Wisconsinan stage of Pleistocene glaciation. The drift consists mostly of gray clayey till of the Wadsworth Till Member.

The soils on the uplands and slopes are Morley silt loam, a deep, well-drained to moderately well-drained soil developed in silty deposits and glacial till under forest vegetation. These soils are slightly to strongly acid and have moderately slow permeability because the subsoil is somewhat clayey. The available moisture capacity is high. The soils on the steeper slopes are naturally thin and have a high potential for erosion.

The soils along the stream are Sawmill silty clay loam, a deep, level, poorly to very poorly drained soil formed in silty and clayey alluvium. They are slightly acid to neutral and have high fertility and moderate permeability in the subsoil. The water table is at or near the surface in the spring.

Vegetation

The vegetation consists of second-growth upland and floodplain forest, a small sedge meadow and a restored prairie on an old field. The upland forests are dominated by white oak (*Quercus alba*), and red oak (*Q. rubra*) with shagbark hickory (*Carya ovata*), yellow-bud hickory (*C. cordiformis*), ironwood (*Ostrya virginiana*) and an abundance of gray dogwood (*Cornus racemosa*) in the

understory. Bur oak (Q. macrocarpa) is the dominant tree on the southern edges of the grove where it adjoined the prairie in presettlement times.

The mesic slopes along the stream valley are dominated by sugar maple (Acer saccharum), red oak, and basswood (Tilia americana) with a heavy understory of sugar maple saplings.

The narrow floodplain along Indian Creek contains black willow (Salix nigra), green ash (Fraxinus pennsylvanica), black walnut (Juglans nigra), butternut (J. cinerea), and swamp white oak (Q. bicolor). Formerly, American elms were common along the stream, but these have been killed by Dutch elm disease.

A very small area of wet meadow is located along the stream where seepage emerges from the base of the slope. This community contains bluejoint grass (Calamagrostis canadensis), several species of sedges (Carex sp.) and rushes (Juncus sp.) and many wetland forbs such as tall meadow rue (Thalictrum dasycarpum), marsh aster (Aster sp.) curly dock (Rumex crispus), willow herb (Epilobium sp.) and blue flag iris (Iris virginica). Yellow iris (Iris pseudacorus), an exotic species, has been naturalized in this area.

The prairie has been restored on an old field which still contained a number of native prairie species. The prairie restoration containes typical prairie grasses and a large number of forbs, grown from seed and plants obtained locally. The prairie is bordered by an early-settler-planted osage orange hedgerow.

Flora

There is a large number of species of wildflowers found on the area due to the diversity of habitats. Several native and exotic species had been introduced into the woodland prior to its donation to The Nature Conservancy. This includes small stands of Scotch pine and Norway spruce around the pond.

Fauna

Over 116 species of birds have been observed on the area. These include resident populations of wood duck, herons, kingfisher, mallard and teal. Most of the common woodland mammals can be found on the area and white-tailed deer wander through. The fauna in Indian Creek has not been sampled. However, the water quality is generally good and healthy populations of fish, amphibians, reptiles and invertebrates can be expected.

Use and disturbance

The area included in the proposed preserve was used by the nearby farms and village settlers as woodlots and pasture prior to the 1920's when the land was acquired for development. The open upland on the southeast corner of the area was cultivated. Apparently, although most of the woods was grazed, one 5-acre woodlot was fenced and escaped grazing. All of the woods were subjected to logging for timber and fuel, and the oldest trees are probably

only between 80 and 120 years old. A few old growth trees that were not suitable for cutting are scattered through the area.

Most of the land in the proposed preserve was acquired by Barbara Turner's father, Guy E. Reed, in the 1930's and protected from grazing and timber cutting. Mr. Reed dammed up an old, burned-out marsh or "peat bog" on the property and created a shallow pond. A larger lake was later created by damming up the outlet stream further down on other property.

After the Reeds acquired the land it was used for picnics and family outings. A picnic shelter was built on the edge of the pond and trails mowed through the woods. Mrs. Reed planted wildflowers and ferns in the woods and several stands of Scotch pine and Norway spruce were introduced.

Barbara Turner, a former school librarian, has promoted classroom use of the woodland and has opened the area up to use by Audubon Societies, garden clubs, scouts, senior citizen groups and nature study groups. This has been the area's primary use for the past several years.

Between 150 and 200 people visit the preserve annually. A small group of local volunteers lead groups through the area. The volunteers work closely with the Park District and the local schools in Long Grove and Buffalo Grove. Groups are allowed to visit the area on a pre-arranged basis only.

The Turners live on the north edge of the proposed preserve. A log cabin on a separate tract owned by the Turners is rented. There is a minor problem of trespass by snowmobiles onto the preserve and the pond from neighboring land.

MANAGEMENT

Management of the woodland is the responsibility of the Long Grove Park District. A preserve advisory committee has been appointed by the District which includes the preserve director, a representative of the park district, a representative of The Nature Conservancy, knowledgeable naturalists and scientists, a representative of the local school district and other representatives as deemed appropriate.

Current members of the Preserve Management Committee are: Mrs. Harold Turner, Steward, Mrs. Charles Harding, Mr. Kent Rich, Mr. Walter Vogl, Mr. Richard Wason, Mr. Charles Wescott, and Mrs. Austin Zimmerman.

The Committee's basic functions are:

1. Developing and reviewing use and management policies as set forth in the master plan for the area.

2. Preparing an annual status report for the preserve.

3. Controlling and reviewing fiscal matters relating to the preserve, subject to the approval of the Long Grove Park District Commissioners.

4. Appointing and supervising a preserve director to implement, on a day-to-day basis, the policies and concepts contained within the master plan.

The paramount management policy for the woodland is to protect and maintain the natural qualities of the area from misuse or destruction. Public use is limited to walking and observing nature. Scientific and educational use is allowed only to the extent that they do not alter natural conditions. Collecting is allowed only with written permission.

Access to the woodland is by permission only. Groups and individuals wishing to use the area must first contact the preserve director (Barbara Turner) or the Long Grove Park District. At the current time access to the woodland is through the Turner's private lane. Eventually a six-space gravel parking lot will be installed on Old McHenry Road on the District's land.

Other development plans include reconstruction and up-grading of the trails and bridges, installing interpretative signs and a small dock on the edge of the pond for water studies. Fencing and gating will be done on the boundaries of the area as needed.

Bush honeysuckle and common buckthorn are abundant in the woods. Removal of these species should be undertaken under close supervision of the preserve director.

The prairie restoration project is burned periodically to control brush and enhance the growth of prairie species.

Small observation points are mowed on the edge of the pond for classroom use and bird watching.

The Ela Township sewage treatment plant is located directly upstream of the woodland. This plant is being phased out of operation.

The Turners have included a provision in their will that the log cabin residence and 3 acres of land that adjoins the preserve on the northeast, and borders Old McHenry Road, must be offered for sale first to the park district. The log residence would make an excellent nature center and would provide a better access point to the woodland.

The Nature Conservancy has established an escrow account with proceeds from sale of the woodland to the park district to provide a source of funds for management and land acquisition for the next 20 years, to be spent at the discretion of the park district.

NATURE PRESERVE VALUES

Reed-Turner Woodland was donated to The Nature Conservancy and later transferred to the Long Grove Park District for the purposes of maintaining the area as a nature preserve for educational and scientific

use. Although most of the area has suffered from past grazing and timber cutting, small pockets of high-quality (Grade B) forest remain. There is a diversity of habitats, including the relatively clean West Branch of Indian Creek, and an abundance of plants and animals found on the area.

The woodland is a remnant of the original Long Grove and offers an excellent opportunity to study woodland and stream ecology within the heavily urbanized region of northeastern Illinois. Although relatively small in size, the area is well buffered, with few problems of management or protection.

Figure 1

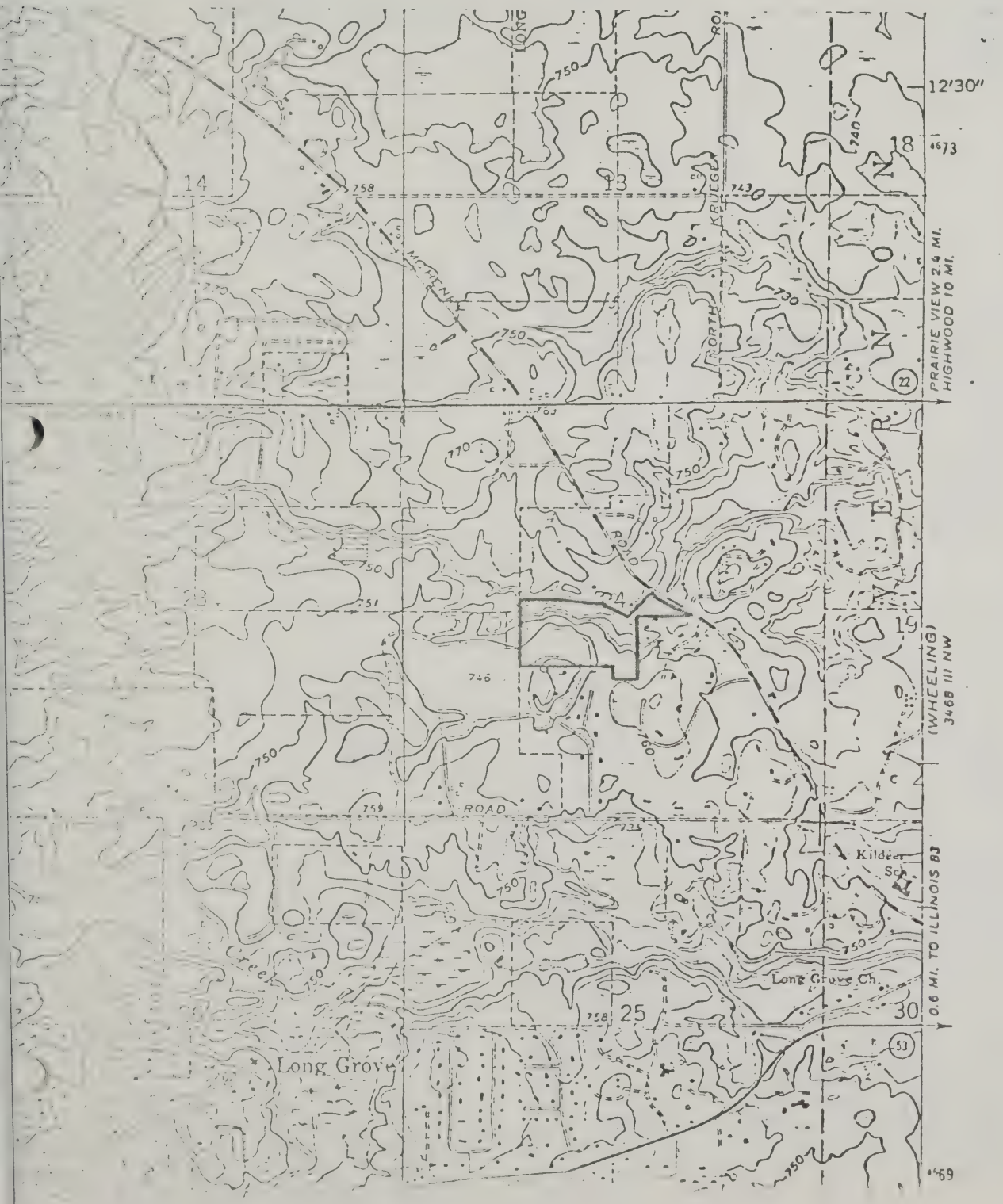
County LAKE No. K3

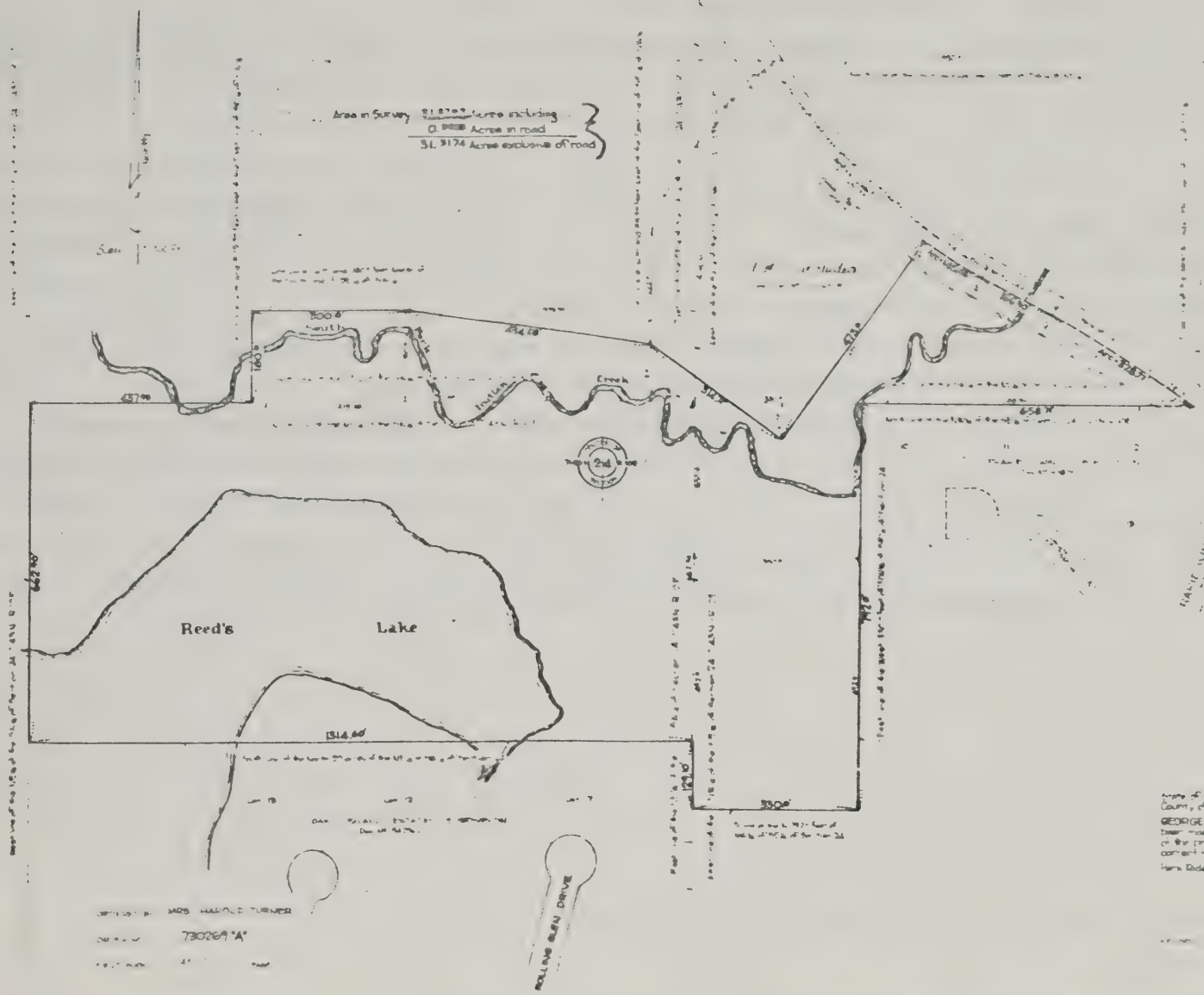
Name of Area REED-TURNER WOODLAND

Quadrangle LAKE ZURICH 7.5'

Location SEC. 24, T43N, R10E

ILLINOIS NATURAL AREAS INVENTORY





40 Foot DEDICATED Right-of-way including Road + overhead utility lines

State of Illinois
County of Cook

GEORGE D. HARKER & ASSOCIATES, hereby certify that a survey has been made under my direction by an Illinois Registered Land Surveyor of the property described herein, and that the plat hereon drawn is a correct representation of said survey.

Harvey Ridge, Illinois Dated this ___ day of ___ 19__

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: Parcel 3

That part of the East 875.90 feet of the Southeast 1/4 of the Northwest 1/4 of Section 24, Township 43 North, Range 10 East of the 3rd Principal Meridian bounded by a line described as follows: Commencing at the Southeast corner of said quarter quarter section, also being the center of said Section 24; thence West along the South line thereof, 85.50 feet; thence North along a line parallel with and 85.50 feet West of the East line of said quarter quarter section 113.0 feet for a place of beginning of the tract of land to be described; thence Northwesterly along a line which runs through a point that is 575.90 feet West and 200.0 feet North, measured on lines parallel with the South and East lines thereof, of the Southeast corner of the Southeast 1/4 of the Northwest 1/4 of said section, 323.06 feet; thence Northwesterly along a line which forms an angle of 06 degrees 50 minutes 35 seconds to the right with a prolongation of the last described line, 50.36 feet; thence Northwesterly along a line which forms an angle of 13 degrees 41 minutes 10 seconds to the left with a prolongation of the last described line, 50.36 feet to a point on said line previously described as running through said point 575.90 feet West and 200.0 feet North, as aforesaid; thence continuing Northwesterly along said described line, 75.0 feet to said point 575.90 feet West and 200.0 feet North, as aforesaid; thence continuing Northwesterly along said described line, 140.0 feet; thence Southwesterly 168.14 feet to a point on the West line of the East 875.90 feet of the Southeast 1/4 of the Northwest 1/4, aforesaid, which is 180.0 feet North of the South line thereof; thence East along a line parallel with and 180.0 feet North of the South line of the Southeast 1/4 of the Northwest 1/4 of said section, 300.0 feet to a point 575.90 feet West and 180.0 feet North, measured on lines parallel with the South and East lines thereof, of the Southeast corner of said quarter quarter section; thence Southeasterly, 494.95 feet to the place of beginning, Lake County, Illinois.

EXHIBIT A

AGREEMENT

THIS AGREEMENT made this 14th day of May, 1974, by and between CF INDUSTRIES, INC., an Illinois Corporation, (hereinafter called "CF") and VILLAGE OF LONG GROVE, a Municipal Corporation of Illinois, (hereinafter called "VILLAGE").

WHEREAS, CF has made application to the VILLAGE for annexation of certain premises, including the property hereinafter described in Schedules "A" and "B" and "C" and,

WHEREAS, CF desires to develop that portion of the premises proposed to be annexed to the VILLAGE described in Schedule "A" for general office purposes, and

WHEREAS, as a condition of granting annexation and all such variances permits, licenses and other authorizations which will permit CF to build and maintain an office building on that portion of the premises described in Schedule "A", CF agrees to bind the property described in Schedule "B" for preservation as an ecological preserve.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the promises and agreements hereinafter set forth and as an inducement to the application for and the granting of the application for annexation and the variances permits, licenses and other authorizations as hereinbefore described, the parties do hereby agree as follows:

1. That CF is the owner of certain property described on Schedule "A" and "B" attached hereto and made a part hereof.

2. Upon annexation of the property aforesaid to the VILLAGE OF LONG GROVE, ILLINOIS, the said property described in Schedule "B" will be maintained as follows:

a. The property will be kept open and free of all buildings or other structures, including any billboards or other advertising signs.

b. No sewage, industrial waste or other objectionable or offensive material or refuse shall be permitted to be discharged into any pond or water course upon such property and no dumping or burning of refuse shall be permitted thereon.

c. All ponds and water courses shall be maintained and no dam shall be constructed on any part of said property except as may be necessary and appropriate to maintain existing ponds and "Salem Lake".

d. That the natural resources of the property shall remain undisturbed and to this end no top soil, sand, gravel, rock or minerals shall be excavated or removed therefrom, nothing shall be permitted to occur on said property which would contribute to the erosion thereof, no commercial lumbering operations shall be permitted on said property, no trees shall be cut or removed, and no plants or vegetation shall be destroyed or removed, except for the removal of such dead, diseased or decayed trees or vegetation which may be required for conservation or scenic purposes.

e. No roadway or facility of any public utility other than existing roadways and public utility facilities shall be permitted to be constructed or installed on the property, and no existing roadway or utility shall be enlarged or extended on such property.

f. No motor boats, snowmobiles or motors shall be permitted upon said property.

g. To maintain the property aforesaid in its natural state.

3. That this Agreement shall be recorded and shall constitute a covenant running with the land binding the heirs, executors, successors and assigns of the parties.

4. Nothing herein shall deprive the owner of the land described in Exhibit "B" from including the area thereof in the computation of land area for any zoning purposes, however, no lot on the balance of the land described in Exhibit "C" shall be less than three acres in size.

5. This Agreement may be terminated by CF at any time hereafter on termination of any use of the premises described in Schedule "A" pursuant to a variance for the construction and maintenance of an office building complex and upon termination the property described in Schedule "A" shall thenceforth be used only in accordance with the then applicable provisions of the zoning ordinances of VILLAGE.

6. VILLAGE agrees that upon annexation of the property described in Schedules "A", "B" and "C" the property described in Schedule "A" will be the subject matter of resolutions duly adopted by the Board of

Trustees and the Zoning Board of Appeals of the Village of Long Grove granting such variance from the zoning laws of the VILLAGE as may be necessary or appropriate to enable CF to construct and maintain an office building complex on the property described in Schedule "A".

7. VILLAGE agrees that upon tender of all reasonable and appropriate fees and upon submission of reasonably detailed plans it will issue all necessary permits for the construction and use of said office building complex.

8. It is specifically agreed that monetary damage would not compensate either party for the breach hereof and that neither party has an adequate remedy at law for such breach. That, therefore, injunctive relief will lie in the suit of either party for breach by the other.

9. This Agreement, the provisions hereof, shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of the parties, their successors and assigns.

10. In the future, CF may desire to expand its office facilities, however, it is understood and agreed that further public hearings will be necessary in that event.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have executed this Agreement the day and year first above written.

CF INDUSTRIES, INC., An Illinois Corporation

BY R. R. Baxter PRESIDENT

ATTEST J. B. Crawford SECRETARY

VILLAGE OF LONG GROVE, ILLINOIS, A Municipal Corporation of Illinois

BY Robert Parker

ATTEST Martha Gail Sellar

I hereby certify that this is a true and exact copy.

James W. Laseter
Village Administrator

October 17, 1975

LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF ECOLOGICAL PRESERVE

That part of the East half of the South East quarter of Section 23 and that part of the West half of the South West quarter of Section 24 in Township 43 North, Range 10, East of the Third Principal Meridian in Lake County, Illinois described as follows:

Beginning at the North East corner of the East half of the South East quarter of Section 23 proceed West along the North line of said East half a distance of 346.69 feet; thence South 00 degrees 04 minutes 09 seconds East a distance of 250 feet; thence South 30 degrees 04 minutes 09 seconds East a distance of 1462.91 feet; thence East 00 degrees 09 minutes 47 seconds North a distance of 900 feet, more or less, to the East line of the West half of the South West quarter of Section 24; thence North along said East line a distance of 1500 feet, more or less, to the North line of the West half of said South West quarter; thence West along said North line a distance of 1313.31 feet, more or less, to the place of beginning; containing approximately 46.25 acres.

SCHEDULE "B"

DEDICATION OF A NATURE PRESERVE

[illegible] ALL PEOPLE BY THESE PRESENTS, that the Macon County Conservation [illegible]t, being the owner thereof does hereby dedicate the following described property as a nature preserve:

The Southeast ¼ of the Southwest ¼ of Section Four (4), Township Sixteen (16) North, Range Three (3) East of the 3rd P.M., except 2.06 acres sold for railroad purposes in Warranty Deed recorded in Book 311 on Page 313 and 3.13 acres sold for railroad purposes in Warranty Deed recorded in Book 311 on Page 314 and 3.08 acres sold for railroad purposes in Warranty Deed recorded in Book 311 on Page 181; but including 1.42 acres of the 3.13 acres sold for railroad purposes in Warranty Deed recorded in Book 311 on Page 314, which was reacquired by Warranty Deed recorded in Book 312 on Page 338; and also except 2.1 acres sold to Decatur Water Supply Company in Warranty Deed recorded in Book 470 on Page 477, all situated in Macon County, Illinois. Also a part of the Southwest ¼ of the Southwest ¼ of Section Four (4), Township Sixteen (16) North, Range Three (3) East of the 3rd P.M., described as follows: Beginning at a point on the East line of the Southwest ¼ of the Southwest ¼ of said Section which is 200 feet North of the Southeast corner of said Southwest ¼ of the Southwest ¼; thence running West 330.5 feet which is 605 feet East of the center of the Sangamon River, where the same intersects with an East and West line 200 feet North the South line of said Southwest ¼ of the Southwest ¼; thence running in a Northeasterly direction 430 feet to a point on the East line of said Southwest ¼ of the Southwest ¼, which is 475 feet North of the Southeast corner of said Southwest ¼ of the Southwest ¼; thence running South 275 feet to the point of beginning, being shown as Lot A on the Assessor's Plat. Situated in Macon County, Illinois.

[illegible] hereinabove described is dedicated for the purposes, and

DEDICATION OF A NATURE PRESERVE

KNOW ALL PEOPLE BY THESE PRESENTS, that the Macon County Conservation t, being the owner thereof does hereby dedicate the following described property as a nature preserve:

> The Southeast ¼ of the Southwest ¼ of Section Four (4), Township Sixteen (16) North, Range Three (3) East of the 3rd P.M., except 2.06 acres sold for railroad purposes in Warranty Deed recorded in Book 311 on Page 313 and 3.13 acres sold for railroad purposes in Warranty Deed recorded in Book 311 on Page 314 and 3.08 acres sold for railroad purposes in Warranty Deed recorded in Book 311 on Page 181; but including 1.42 acres of the 3.13 acres sold for railroad purposes in Warranty Deed recorded in Book 311 on Page 314, which was reacquired by Warranty Deed recorded in Book 312 on Page 338; and also except 12.1 acres sold to Decatur Water Supply Company in Warranty Deed recorded in Book 470 on Page 477, all situated in Macon County, Illinois. Also a part of the Southwest ¼ of the Southwest ¼ of Section Four (4), Township Sixteen (16) North, Range Three (3) East of the 3rd P.M., described as follows: Beginning at a point on the East line of the Southwest ¼ of the Southwest ¼ of said Section which is 200 feet North of the Southeast corner of said Southwest ¼ of the Southwest ¼; thence running West 330.5 feet which is 605 feet East of the center of the Sangamon River, where the same intersects with an East and West line 200 feet North the South line of said Southwest ¼ of the Southwest ¼; thence running in a Northeasterly direction 430 feet to a point on the East line of said Southwest ¼ of the Southwest ¼, which is 475 feet North of the Southeast corner of said Southwest ¼ of the Southwest ¼; thence running South 275 feet to the point of beginning, being shown as Lot A on the Assessor's Plat. Situated in Macon County, Illinois.

The property hereinabove described is dedicated for the purposes, and hall be held, maintained, and used, as provided for Nature Preserves in "An relation to the acquisition, control, maintenance, improvement and tion of State parks and nature preserves", approved June 26, 1925, as tofore amended and "An Act relating to the creation of the Illinois Nature erves Commission and defining its powers and duties", approved August 28, as heretofore amended. Said property is further dedicated for the ses, and shall be held, maintained, and used, as provided for Nature rves in any amendment to said Acts enacted hereafter, but no such amendment lter the exclusive commitment of said land to the preservation of natural ons for the purposes specified in said Acts as of the date of this ion.

The following described real property lying adjacent to the nature

preserve herein dedicated is dedicated as, and shall be held as, buffer area for the protection of the nature preserve. Said buffer area may be developed, managed, or used for public conservation, recreation or service purposes as may be approved by the Illinois Nature Preserves Commission and the Department of Conservation or shall be managed as if it were part of the nature preserve herein dedicated.

A part of the West ½ of the Southwest ¼ of the Southeast ¼ of Section Four (4), Township Sixteen (16) North, Range Three (3) East of the 3rd P.M. described as follows: Beginning 301.5 feet North of the Southwest corner of the Southwest ¼ of the Southeast ¼ of Section Four (4), Township Sixteen (16) North, Range Three (3) East of the 3rd P.M.; thence North 702.2 feet; thence East 662 feet to the East line of the West ½ of the Southwest ¼ of the Southeast ¼ of said Section Four (4); thence South 669.8 feet to a point which is 40 feet North of the North line of the Illinois Terminal Railroad right of way; thence Southwest parallel with said right of way 476 feet; thence North 50 feet; thence Southwest parallel with said right of way 190 feet to the point of beginning. (Except coal and other minerals underlying the surface of said land and all right and easements in favor of the Estate of said coal and other minerals.) Situated in Macon County, Illinois.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto set our hands and seals this

_____ day of _____, 19___.

_____
President, Macon County Conservation District

Attest:

_____
Secretary, Macon County Conservation District

APPROVED:

_____ _____
Governor Date

APPROVED:

_____ _____
Director, Department of Conservation Date

APPROVED:

_____ _____
Chairman, Illinois Nature Preserves Commission Date

Attest:

_____
Secretary, Illinois Nature Preserves Commission

THOMSON-FULTON NATURE PRESERVE
WHITESIDE COUNTY
PROPOSED ACCESS DEVELOPMENT
R. NYBOER
MARCH 18, 1980

INPC 78
Item 9

·mmary

In order to provide protection and control access to Thomson-·lton Nature Preserve, adjacent natural areas and boat launch, nstruction of an access road along the south boundary of the eserve coupled with an extensive fencing project is proposed. his would provide the shortest route to the boat launch and eliminate ·l existing within the preserve while still allowing private access ·leased cottages along the shore line. Nature Preserves Commission ·roval is required as an initial step in developing the access plan nce road construction would cross the nature preserve.

·kground

A complex management situation exists in the Thomson-Fulton ·d ·rairie area. Department of Conservation holdings consist of 7.6 acres in two tracts which constitute the Thomson-Fulton Sand ·airie Nature Preserve (see figure 1). Additional tracts under ·artment of Conservation management include 60.01 acres leased ·m the Corps of Engineers containing an additional natural area ·· Mickelson's Landing Boat Access; and approximately two miles ·.26 acres) of sand prairie and gravel road leased from the ·ngton Northern R.R. for access to the nature preserve and boat ·nch. The situation is compounded by the presence of cottages ·ong the shoreline which are under private lease from the Corps ·Engineers.

The resulting ownership pattern consists of a 123.96 acre block ·natural land under management of the Department of Conservation. ·· area is bounded on the east by the leased gravel road and on ·est by 1400 feet of shore line and 3200 feet of privately leased ·ttages. Land lying to the north and south is in private ownership ·d thus restricts access to existing roads.

Traditional access to Mickelson's Landing and the summer ·ttages has been across the dedicated nature preserve, and actually ·dates dedication. The result is an extensive road system (sand) ·rfaced) across the nature preserve and adjacent natural area. Off ·e road vehicle (ORV) users have also used the road system to gain ccess to dunes, contributing to dune erosion and blowouts on the ·ased natural area.

Proposed Development

In order to eliminate the ORV problem and use of the extensive road system within the preserve and natural area, the development of a new road and extensive fencing is required (figure 1). At this time, fencing has been budgeted for the upcoming year to fence the preserves boundary. In doing so, the fence would close off the existing roads entering the preserve. Access must be provided to Mickelson's Landing and the cabins. This road would be 1800 feet in length with about 400 feet crossing dedicated nature preserve. The proposed development will clarify and unite the preserve and natural area into a single manageable unit by having a fenced road corridor to the recreation and cottage areas. A parking lot would be added for specific preserve use.

The prairie vegetation adjacent to the south boundary where the proposed road construction is to occur is successional old fields. No endangered, threatened or uncommon species are found here. The construction of a minimum width gravel road will not have a significant effect on the ecology of the sand prairie.

Resulting Use Control

With construction of the new access road, the cottage residents would use the new road in order to reach their lots by proceeding north along on existing road. This would allow closure of the existing roads across the nature preserve by replacing the fence along the east preserve boundary and fencing the preserve side of the new road. Access to the northermost cottages is provided by an existing road which crosses the northwest corner of the preserve. This road would have to be maintained for the present time because access from the south is blocked by shore dunes.

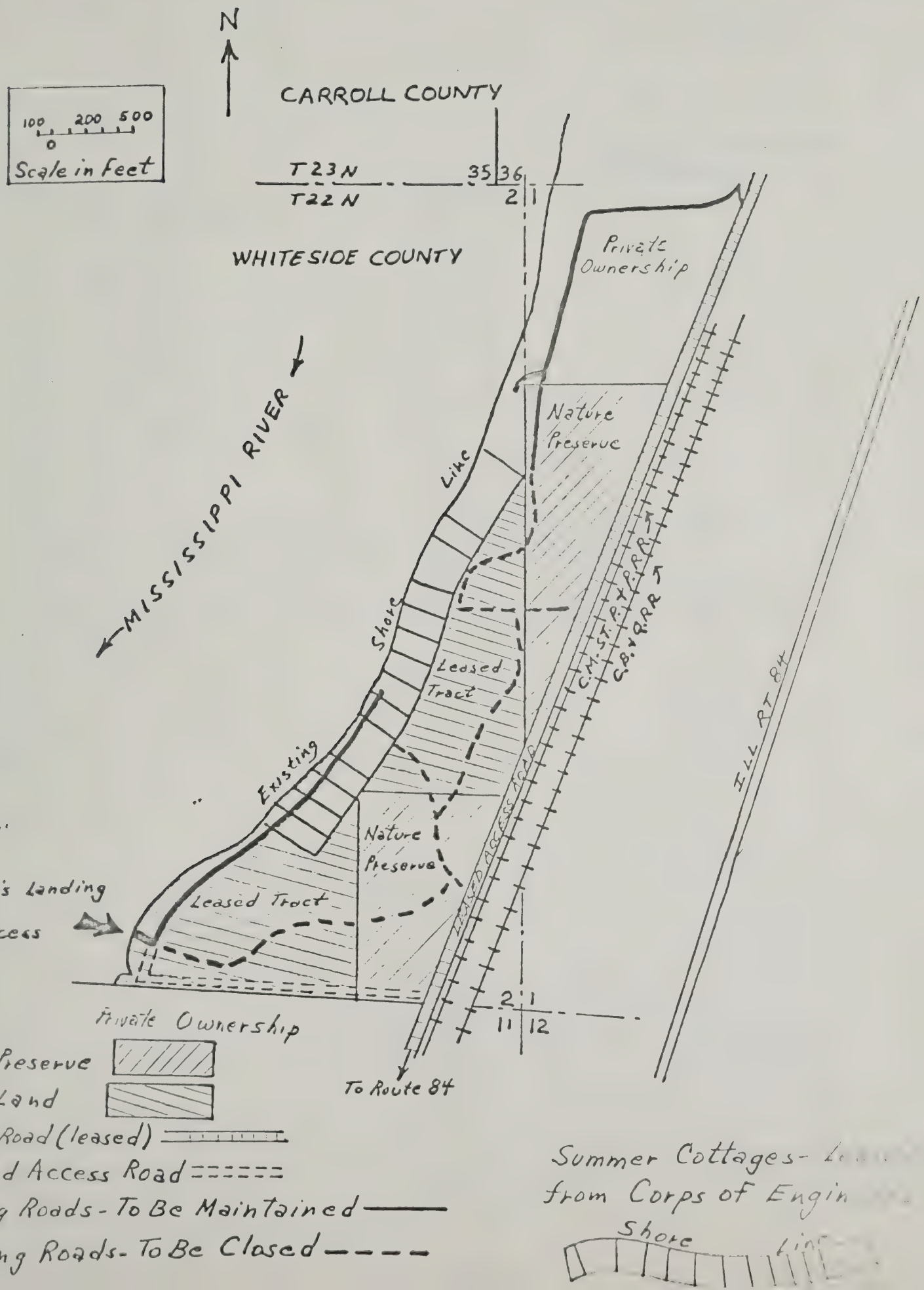
The Corps of Engineers is planning on eventually phasing out the cottage leases in 1988, thus allowing complete road closure and control of the natural area.

Access to the nature preserve would then be from the Mickelson's Landing parking area.

Development Factors

The land leased from the Corps of Engineers is under a 25 year lease expiring in 1984. Conditions of the lease allow improvements as necessary with approval of the District Engineer. Before development, a plan would thus be presented to the Corps for approval. The proposed plan would be conditional on the securing of a perpetuation of the lease, or possible acquisition of the leased land.

Deed restrictions on the land acquired by the Department as nature preserve include the public right to those portions used or dedicated for roads and highways. With the assumption that the plan presented here would not restrict but would actually improve access, the legality of the plan would be searched before initiating development.


N
100 200 500
0
Scale in Feet
CARROLL COUNTY
T 23 N
T 22 N
35 36
2 1
WHITESIDE COUNTY
Private Ownership
MISSISSIPPI RIVER
Nature Preserve
Shore Line
Leased Tract
Existing
Nature Preserve
Leased Tract
PROPOSED ACCESS ROAD
C.M.ST.P.&P.R.R.
C.B.&Q.R.R.
ILL RT 84
olson's Landing
t Access
Private Ownership
2 1
11 12
To Route 84
ure Preserve
sed Land
Road (leased)
posed Access Road
ting Roads - To Be Maintained
sting Roads - To Be Closed
Summer Cottages - L
from Corps of Engin
Shore Line

Current consultants are as follows:

Name	Date elected	No. of meetings attended as consultants
Dr. Robert Betz	July 1978	1 out of 10
Neil Gaston	July 1978	2 out of 10
Dr. Willard D. Klimstra	July 1978	1 out of 10
Dr. Alfred Koelling	July 1978	8 out of 10
Edmund B. Thornton	July 1978	1 out of 10
Dr. Kenneth Robertson	February 1979	5 out of 8
Warren Dewalt	November 1979	0 out of 2

Gaston is leaving his position as Director of the Illinois Chapter of The Nature Conservancy and is being replaced by Ralph Brown.

The Commission may wish to review the purpose and effectiveness of the present arrangement as a basis for determining its action on the election of consultants.

INPC 78
Item 16

STATEMENT OF GEORGE B. FELL
OF THE ILLINOIS NATURE PRESERVES COMMISSION

ON THE

NATIONAL HERITAGE POLICY ACT

BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON NATIONAL PARKS AND INSULAR AFFAIRS
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

March 17, 1980

Mr. Chairman and other members of the Subcommittee:

I am George B. Fell of Rockford, Illinois, Executive Secretary of the Illinois Nature Preserves Commission. The Nature Preserves Commission is in favor of H. 6504, the National Heritage Policy Act.

The Nature Preserves Commission is an independent State agency that shares with the Illinois Department of Conservation the responsibility for developing, managing, and overseeing the Illinois system of nature preserves.

The Nature Preserves Commission consists of 9 members appointed by the Governor. Legislation establishing the Commission and the nature preserves system was enacted in 1963.

The Commission formulates policies for the selection, acquisition, management, and protection of nature preserves. It approves the dedication of nature preserves. It promotes the protection of natural areas not dedicated as nature preserves. It approves the acquisition of land for nature preserve purposes by the Department of Conservation. It advises the Department of Conservation and other owners of nature preserves. It maintains registries and records of nature preserves and other natural heritage areas. And it reports to the Governor accounting for the nature preserves in the system.

In Illinois, a nature preserve is an area formally and voluntarily dedicated by the owner under the terms of the nature preserves law. Nature preserve dedications must be approved by the Nature Preserves Commission and the Governor. The law protects dedicated nature preserves from intrusions or diversions to other uses.

Illinois was a pioneer in establishing a natural area preservation program. A substantial number of states now have preservation programs, many of them patterned after Illinois. We now have 72 nature preserves. We think our program has been highly successful, and we are pleased with the progress we have made. At the same time, we are dismayed at our losses.

Illinois is one of the most intensively developed states. We grow corn and soybeans, and we build cities and factories. We've plowed the prairies, drained the marshes, and cut the forests. There is not much left.

In 1978, Illinois completed an inventory of its natural areas. So far as we know, this is the most comprehensive such survey that has ever been made in any state. A total of 1,089 sites were identified by the inventory. Of these, 610 were areas with high quality natural communities.

The inventory disclosed more clearly than ever before the frightening rate of destruction of our remaining natural areas. We witnessed the destruction of some of these areas at the time we found them.

The inventory results have proven to be very useful. The information is on a computer in the Department of Conservation and provides a basis for supplying planners and developers, both public and private, with specific information on the location and character of natural areas in Illinois. The inventory has also provided us with a sound base of information on which to develop a state natural heritage plan and to propose funding for and implement the natural heritage preservation program.

The Nature Preserves Commission favors passage of the National Heritage Policy Act of 1979. While I speak only for the Commission, I can say the Illinois Department of Conservation is on record in favor of this legislation.

We believe there should be federal legislation that will complement and support the efforts of states with natural area preservation programs. We feel federal legislation should address the following points in particular:

1) The legislation should provide a general policy direction statement which would mandate protection of significant natural heritage resources by federal agencies on lands to which they hold title. We think federal personnel in the field should have a clear directive and authorization to preserve natural areas under their jurisdiction. There should be authorization for federal agencies to participate in state natural heritage programs and to preserve federally-owned natural areas of state significance as well as areas of national significance. Also, we think legislation should make adequate recognition of such existing designations as research natural areas.

2) The legislation should require the Secretary of the Interior to promote and support systems of classification and inventory in state governments and to encourage and assist each state in establishing a natural heritage preservation program. To accommodate states like Illinois that provide for a sharing of the natural heritage preservation responsibilities between several agencies, the person designated as the State Natural Heritage Officer should be given the role of coordinator rather than Director of the state program. There should be proper and adequate recognition of distinctions between natural area preservation and historic preservation, particularly at the operating level. This could best be achieved by establishing separate, parallel, and equal provisions for historic preservation and for natural area preservation.

3) The legislation should provide that states with established natural heritage programs consistent with federal standards may use for natural area preservation purposes funds available to them under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act.

4) The legislation should establish guidelines and requirements for the management and protection of areas acquired and set aside under state natural area preservation programs with federal assistance. Proper and adequate management and protection is just as important as the initial action to set an area aside. States should be induced and required to structure their natural heritage programs, through legislation particularly, and through administrative action, in a manner to assure stable, responsible, and knowledgeable management and protection of preserved areas acquired with federal assistance. The state legal and administrative structure should provide the following:

   a) Assurance of permanence for the management and protection program.

   b) A means whereby an owner can formally dedicate an approved natural area as a nature preserve and thereby include it in a state system of preserved natural areas.

   c) A statutory declaration that land dedicated as a nature preserve within the state system is put to its highest and best use for public benefit and statutory provisions giving reasonably stringent protection of a dedicated nature preserve against taking for another use.

   d) Elimination, to the greatest extent possible, of the chance of destruction or damage to a nature preserve as a result of ill-considered or unknowledgeable action on the part of an administrator or land manager by establishing an independent board or commission to determine policies and to oversee the nature preserves system and by requiring that all management activities on a nature preserve conform to established rules or to an approved master plan.

Federal legislation to accomplish the above objectives is long overdue. There are very few natural areas left in much of the country. In Illinois, only seven hundredths of 1% of the land remains relatively undisturbed, and this small remnant is rapidly being destroyed.

Natural areas are a precious and irreplaceable heritage that we have an obligation to protect and pass on to future generations. Their values are summed up in the following quotation from the Illinois Nature Preserves Commission's biennial report for 1977-1978:

> In this day of tremendous technological advancement there can be no question of the value of basic scientific research. Natural areas are resource materials from which new knowledge can be derived. As scientists learn more about the world of nature, they are increasingly aware of what we will lose with the impending annihilation of natural

communities all over the world. The loss in real wealth from the extinction of living forms is beyond comprehension.

Natural areas can serve as check areas in studies relating to air, water, and soil pollution and to many aspects of land management. Gaining a greater knowledge of wild communities and populations can lead to a better understanding of some of the problems of human society, urban environment, and population control.

Plants and animals have evolved into a bewildering diversity of forms, varying in infinite detail with their adaptation to varying climates, soils, and living conditions. Researchers find that the wild relatives of domesticated species are valuable sources of new genetic material. The plants and animals man uses are only a tiny fraction of the wild things that inhabit the earth. The potential usefulness of the others is unknown but doubtless enormous. We are constantly discovering new uses and products from wild plants and animals previously unexploited.

Natural areas serve as outdoor classrooms for students of all levels, from grade school through college. They provide a teaching resource to fill the need of contact with the world of nature.

Many forms of life will perish from the earth if we do not spare bits of their native habitats as havens from the flood of civilization. Simply to keep on earth the awe-inspiring myriad array of living things is our obligation to future generations. We should also recognize that these creatures have a right to a place on earth.

Natural areas are sources of beauty and inspiration, both as scenery and in the more intimate sense of the form and color of individual groups of living things.

Natural areas also serve as living museums -- examples of the rich and diverse natural world from which the pioneers built this country. They are historic memorials that serve as living links with the primitive past in such a way as to enhance our understanding and perception of the world in which we live.

ILLINOIS NATURAL HERITAGE LANDMARK

DECLARATION AND AGREEMENT

THIS DECLARATION AND AGREEMENT is made and entered into by and tween the owner(s), and the State of Illinois, represented by the Illinois ture Preserves Commission in cooperation with the Illinois Department of nservation.

_____ is the owner(s) the following described land, hereby designated as _____ _____ (area):

(legal description)

The area contains and exhibits natural communities of plants and imals and other natural features of exceptional scientific, educational, cultural value, representing the primeval natural land of the State of .

The owner(s) will preserve and protect the natural communities, atures, and plants and animals of the area and will change or alter the landscape or ecology or otherwise disturb natural conditions of the area nly in such manner as is approved by the Nature Preserves Commission.

In recognition of the significance of the area as a part of our precious and diminishing natural heritage, the State of Illinois declares it be an ILLINOIS NATURAL HERITAGE LANDMARK.

The area shall be held and protected as an Illinois Natural Heritage Landmark for so long as this declaration and agreement is in effect.

To the extent possible, the Nature Preserves Commission will provide advice and assistance to the owner(s) in the preservation, management, and protection of the area.

In the event that the owner(s) proposes to sell or otherwise convey, or offer to sell the area, the owner will so notify the Nature Preserves Commission 30 days before entering into any agreement and will give to the State of Illinois or its assignee, which may be an agency of government or publicly-supported not-for-profit charitable organization, for a period of days, the right of first refusal to purchase the area for the purpose of holding and preserving it in its natural condition for the same price for which the owner would be willing to sell to any other person.

This declaration and agreement grants no right of access to the area to any person.

This declaration and agreement may be terminated by the owner(s) or the Nature Preserves Commission upon 30 days written notice to the other party or by agreement of both parties.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto set our hands and seals this_____day of_____, 19___.

OWNER

_____

_____

STATE OF ILLINOIS

By_____
Chairman, Illinois Nature Preserves Commission

Attest:

_____
Secretary, Illinois Nature Preserves Commission

Approved:

_____
Director, Department of Conservation

Approved:

_____
Governor, State of Illinois

Attest:

_____
Secretary of State

(State seal)

19) Other business

Management of Nature Preserves

Previous action: Management to be approved by Executive Secretary:
----controlled burning may be done between February 1 and April 15, 58-15(R393)

The growing season is about three weeks late this year and the burning program got a late start because of the wet early spring. There are several prairie burning projects that may not be done before April 15. April 15th is the deadline for burns approved by the Executive Secretary. Commission approval is proposed for late burns at Colored Sands Nature Preserve, Winnebago County, and Sand Ridge and Shoe Factory Road Nature Preserves, Cook County.

REPORT	ACTION TO BE CONSIDERED
Bowles	Approve delayed burning program

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS-URBANA
3 0112 112962631